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FRANK A. MUNSEY.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1907.

San Francisco and the Nation.

A Japanese news agency, which is thought to be inspired by the foreign office, says of the worst of the recent riots in San Francisco:

Even the most conservative and hopeful (that is, among the Japanese) fear that a repetition of the occurrences would have serious results on the relations of the two countries.

This is a gauge of the present responsibility of the city of San Francisco to the rest of the country. A war between Japan and the United States on any issue would be an unutterable calamity to both nations. But a war between two such nations, in the twentieth century, due directly to the inefficiency of a city police force, would be a reproach upon the government and people of that city as long as its name should survive.

"Uncle Joe" in Earnest.

It is becoming clear to politicians in Washington that Joseph G. Cannon is a Presidential candidate much in earnest.

The charge cannot be made against "Uncle Joe" that he is too timid to grasp his opportunities, as it is often made against the president-elect at the opposite end of the Capitol. Neither can it be alleged against him, as it often is against Taft, that he does not know the game of politics. No more can the charge be made effectively that he is a "reactionary," for can he not reply that he has been part and parcel of the whole legislative scheme of the Roosevelt administration, a very necessary aid in the execution of every detail of the reform measures? Even the charge that he is a corporation lawyer, which lies against Knox, is not to be laid at his door. He has been a politician—or a statesman, as you please—for too many years.

Mr. Hill's Latest.

James J. Hill, in his latest pronouncement about the business conditions of this country, declares that it is impossible for the railroads to finance the extensions and improvements that expanding business requires, and concludes that it is ultimately going to be necessary for the Government to lend them its credit. He suggests that in this way Government ownership may ultimately come about, "and with it the end of republican government."

Likely as not it will prove that Mr. Hill is right in his first suggestion, that Government credit may be required to enable the roads to raise the money they need; it is altogether unlikely that anybody will be worried about his supplemental suggestion. Government credit has been employed in most of the countries of the world in the development of their railroad systems. The United States not only subsidized the Pacific lines with what were equivalent to cash subsidies, but, in addition, gave public lands equal to the joint areas of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

Despite this, it is not an exaggeration to say that private capital produced a larger share of the railroads of the United States than it has done of most other countries. France, Germany, Italy, Australasia—most of the world, in fact—found private capital at first too timid for the task. The United States has built almost half the railroad mileage of the world, mainly with private capital, and during the two generations in which it was doing that also found itself able to conduct the most expensive war the world has ever known.

But the railroads have opened such manifold opportunity for investment and enterprise that at length the time has come when this country finds itself in much the same position that older and richer countries occupied at the beginning of the railroad building era. Government aid may not yet be so necessary as President Hill suggests,

but the difficulties of getting money are so many and serious that it may easily prove, before many years, that Mr. Hill is right. Certain it is that, despite the strong prejudice now existing against Government ownership, this country would not go through many experiences like the freight congestion of last winter without undergoing a decided change of attitude toward this question.

As to Medical Experts.

A notable sign of the times is that the medical profession itself is awakening to the absurd exhibitions made by medical experts in civil and criminal cases of great importance. The vigorous address of Hon. Louis C. Southard before the Massachusetts Medical Association Wednesday, delivered by invitation, and apparently approved by a majority of the physicians present, showed conclusively that there is a rapidly rising dislike on the part of the profession to the odium that the "expert" business throws upon the whole practice of medicine.

"Hessians," as Mr. Southard calls the hired disputants, certainly do nothing to promote respect for the really noble and useful fraternity. When one eminent medical gentleman swears thus and so, and another equally eminent medical gentleman swears that what the first said was all bosh, jury and public alike are pretty nearly justified in looking on the whole system with suspicion and contempt.

But the services of doctors and surgeons cannot be wholly dispensed with in court. There are points in many a trial where the truth as to mental or physical condition is very necessary. These can be provided for in a sensible, non-partisan way. Mr. Southard's plan is excellent. He proposes that the court appoint one or more medical experts whenever such are needed, in substantially the same manner in which masters and auditors are now appointed in Massachusetts in civil cases, and that their compensation be fixed in the same way that provision is now made for the pay of masters and auditors.

In that way the main importance would be to get at the truth, instead of trying, each on a side, to cover it with the rubbish of purchased opinions, as at present. The experts would draw less money, to be sure, but justice would be better served and the medical profession relieved of a stigma that grows greater with each important trial.

How to Begin.

Anacostia begins a new stage in the fight for the reclamation of the flats at her door with the admirable report submitted to her Citizens' Association Wednesday evening. Much has been written on the evils of this slough, and more said. But none of it which comes to mind at this writing has been more calm, or earnest, or impressive than this statement from five of the men directly affected by their neighbors.

Householders from other sections of the District should realize that the improvement for which the report contends is not a local need only. No neighborhood in any city can be indifferent to the health of other neighborhoods; but in this case not Anacostia alone, nor any one neighborhood of Washington, but an entire half of the city—comprising the Northeast, Southeast, and Southwest—is directly affected. Furthermore, the National Government is as deeply and immediately concerned as the District; for the miasma from the flats hampers the work at St. Elizabeth's National Asylum for the Insane and imposes a heavy penalty on the workmen at the navy yard and gun factory.

The important thing now is a program of action upon which all who appreciate the far-spreading menace of this swamp may unite. It should have for its object, The Times believes, the appropriation by Congress of funds, to become immediately available, for work in the river. The Commissioners have felt that the actual physical dredging of the channel and elevation of the flats above high water could not begin until every doubt as to the title in the area reclaimed had been set at rest. This has been their position, notwithstanding that an Attorney General has held:

..... That the ownership of all the land embraced within what is known as the Anacostia flats, as indicated by the aforesaid survey, is vested in the United States for public purposes.

To our judgment this would seem abundantly to warrant pumping and dredging without a day's wait after funds are available. Congressmen hold the same opinion generally, and have so expressed themselves. Indeed, on February 26, 1906, both houses, by joint resolution, called upon the Commissioners for a detailed scheme whereby work might be commenced; but the Commissioners submitted instead a recommendation that \$10,000 be allowed for the employment of special counsel to determine the title in advance.

Even assuming that the ground when reclaimed may belong to individuals and not to the Government, it is difficult to follow the reasoning

which would delay the abatement of this nuisance on that account. The Government must do the work in any event. Separate property owners could not be permitted to dredge and fill flats in the middle of a river. The charges would be assessed against the claimants as the cost of streets and pavements is now assessed. The inquiry into the title and the improvement of the flats could proceed simultaneously. And every summer this slough waits—whether on an inattentive Congress, as was once the case, or on the employment of special counsel, which has been the case since February 26, 1906—the inmates of St. Elizabeth's, the workmen and sailors at the navy yard, and half the people of the Capital are paying the penalty in avoidable ague, malaria, and fever.

Whatever the jury may have concluded about Schmitz, it must be recalled to his credit that he behaved with sense and coolness during the earthquake troubles of his city and also during the uncomfortable times of the Japanese school incident.

Delaware has four counties when the tide is out, three when it is in, and will have about one when the Powder stream is exploded.

The management of the McKinley Manual Training School is to be congratulated on its excellent diplomacy in selecting a Japanese student just at this time for first honors. Likewise, the Japanese is to be congratulated on deserving them.

It might be a good idea to enlarge Hampton Roads a bit, so that the navy could turn around without poking its elbows into itself.

Secretary Shaw says he will be satisfied if Fairbanks is nominated, and Fairbanks will be satisfied if Shaw is nominated. The rest of the country will, in either case, have a chance to indicate at election time whether it is satisfied.

Congressman Hull, who thinks 40 per cent of Northern Democrats are for Roosevelt, has for a long time had the reputation of knowing a band wagon when he saw it.

Richard Croker explains that his father was a gentleman. The old gentleman's opinion of his son would be interesting.

The blind Senator-to-be from Oklahoma is said to have been seeing things all his life.

YOUTH'S AGITATIONS.

When I shall be divorced, some ten years hence,
From this poor present self which I am now,
When youth has done its tedious vain expense
Of passions that forever ebb and flow,
Shall I not joy youth's heats are left behind,
And breathe more happy in an even clime?
Ah, no, for then I shall begin to find
A thousand virtues in this hated time!

Then I shall wish its agitations back,
And all its thwarting currents of desire;
Then I shall praise the heat which then I lack,
And call this hurrying fever generous fire;
And sigh that one thing only has been lent
To youth and age in common—discontent.
—Matthew Arnold.

HOSPITAL SERVICE CHANGES MADE

The following list of changes of station and duties of commissioned and uncommissioned officers of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service for the seven days ended June 12 has been announced:

D. H. Currie, passed assistant surgeon. Relieved from duty at San Francisco quarantine station, and directed to proceed to Honolulu, T. H., for temporary duty, June 11, 1907.

J. B. Bready, acting assistant surgeon. Granted leave of absence for four days, from June 15, 1907, June 19, 1907.

W. R. Hunter, acting assistant surgeon. Granted leave of absence for fourteen days, from June 10, 1907, June 24, 1907.

W. C. Mason, acting assistant surgeon. Granted leave of absence for six days, from June 23, 1907, June 30, 1907.

W. L. Royter, acting assistant surgeon. Granted leave of absence for seven days, from June 9, 1907, under paragraph 20, service regulations.

Albert P. Stuart, acting assistant surgeon. Granted leave of absence for fifteen days, from July 1, 1907, June 7, 1907.

W. R. F. Thompson, acting assistant surgeon. Directed to proceed from Coahuila, Mexico, to Salina Cruz, Mexico, for special temporary duty, upon completion of which to rejoin his station, June 5, 1907.

T. D. Walker, acting assistant surgeon. Granted leave of absence for ten days, from June 25, 1907, June 30, 1907.

J. LaB. Ward, acting assistant surgeon. Granted leave of absence for seven days, from June 10, 1907, under paragraph 20, service regulations.

J. V. La Grange, pharmacist. Directed to proceed from Savannah, Ga., to Camp Perry, Florida, for special temporary duty, upon completion of which to rejoin his station, June 11, 1907.

C. C. Carlton, pharmacist. Granted leave of absence for thirty days, from July 1, 1907, June 7, 1907.

G. I. Van Ness, pharmacist. Granted leave of absence for twenty-one days, from May 29, 1907.

A board of medical officers was convened to meet at Galveston, Tex., June 10, 1907, for the physical examination of an officer in the revenue cutter service. Detail for the board: Passed Assistant Surgeon G. M. Corbett, chairman; Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Gammon, recorder. June 7, 1907.

BIND AND ROB WOMAN IN HER OWN APARTMENT
NEW YORK, June 14.—Attacked in her own apartment in daylight by two disguised men, throttled, gagged, bound, chloroformed, and then robbed, Mrs. Celia Weinstein, agent of the six-story brick apartment house at 21 Eldridge street, had the most terrifying experience of her life. For several hours she lay unconscious, her body lying out on the apartment, and when she regained her senses she had to bite to pieces a handkerchief before she could cry out for assistance. Her loss amounted to \$12, the rent collections of the previous day.

Chamber of Commerce Structure---\$400,000 Subcommittees Resolves to Recommend Erecting Own Building, Raising Money By Loan and Sale of Stock.

The subcommittee appointed from the whole building committee of the Chamber of Commerce to consider all plans for the proposed permanent home of the Chamber met in its second meeting yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Chamber at 4 o'clock.

Of the eight members, six were present: Messrs. Bell, Harper, Luchs, Linsner, Goldsborough, and Milburn. A telegram from T. C. Noyes, who was at Old Point Comfort, was read regretting his inability to be present, and E. A. Moseley, the other member, sent word that he had been called to the country on account of an accident at his farm.

The committee adopted R. N. Harper's resolution, as follows:

Building Resolution.

"Resolved, That we recommend that the Chamber of Commerce shall build its own building, the cost not to exceed \$400,000, half of which shall be raised by loan and half by issue of stock to members of the Chamber; and that a committee of seven, of which the chairman shall be one, shall be appointed to work out details, report on site, etc."

In order to submit this resolution of the subcommittee as a report to the whole committee, it was agreed that Chairman Bell should call the committee on Building together for a meeting on next Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The definite action of the subcommittee, taken yesterday, after thoroughly considering the problem of financing and erection from all standpoint, marks a long step forward in the already rapid progress made in doing things by the new Chamber.

Buildings in Other Cities.

President Harper read letters from the secretaries of the Chamber of Commerce of Buffalo and Cleveland, and the Board of Trade of Columbus, Ohio, each outlining the plan adopted for raising the money necessary to erect the home of his organization. Munson Havens, secretary of the Cleveland chamber, added to his letter the best wishes of that body for success in Washington and stated that he personally was particularly interested, having been born and brought up in the Capital City. It was found that the cost of the buildings in those cities, including the land, ran as high as \$500,000.

Mr. Bell submitted a detailed plan for financing the project, which contemplated the issuing of forty-year 5 per cent gold bonds to the amount of \$200,000, and the balance by issuance of preferred stock.

McKINLEY TRAINING SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT IS HELD

Assistant Secretary Hays Addresses Graduating Class and Scholarships Are Awarded to Three Students by Dr. Chancellor.

Commencement exercises of the McKinley Manual Training School were held at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the New National Theater. Unusually large classes in all of the four courses graduated, and the entire theater, from orchestra to gallery, was packed with relatives and friends of the students. Banked with roses and palms, the stage made an attractive background for the 190 young men and women who were awarded diplomas. Besides the graduating class the following members of the Board of Education were on the platform: Rear Admiral George W. Baird, U. S. N., retired, president of the board; William V. Cox, Prof. B. W. Everman, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, and Dr. William E. Chancellor, superintendent of schools.

Assistant Secretary Hays Speaks.

After the graduates had taken their seats, invocation was said by the Rev. Edward L. Buckley. Following a selection by the orchestra, Admiral Baird was presented, and announced W. M. Hays, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, who made the address to the graduating class.

Mr. Hays said that the manual training school stands as one of the best and most practical of our modern high schools.

"You young men and women, who are graduating," he said, "should be glad that you selected a course that will create a surplus of production over what you consume. We shall hope in the future that a large percentage of students will select a technical or manual training school."

Quoting part of President Roosevelt's address before the Michigan State College of Agriculture, Secretary Hays said that the President's views on agricultural colleges presented the practical side of education along these lines. He then told of the beginning of college courses in home economics and agriculture, saying that the States of Georgia and Alabama have been divided into

COUNTRY CLUB PRESENTS "A SCRAP OF PAPER"

ROCKVILLE, Md., June 14.—The first undertaking on the part of the members of the recently organized Montgomery Country Club will be an elaborate presentation this evening of the three-act comedy drama, entitled "A Scrap of Paper." The play is more or less familiar to the theater-going people of the vicinity, having been given in Washington by Henrietta Crossman and the recently organized Montgomery Country Club. The play is given under the management of Mrs. Thomas M. Talbot. Wilmarth's Washington orchestra has been engaged for the evening, at the end of which an impromptu dance will be given. The cast includes Misses Bliss Finley, Rose Armstrong, Priscilla Dawson, Fannie Peter, Leoline Dawson, Marie Jones, and James H. Starkey. John Higgins, Jr., Russell Brewer, Lee Kemp, George Albutt, and Stephen H. Quigley.

Monroe Luchs suggested that before borrowing any money for the building the members of the chamber should be given an opportunity of subscribing to the stock.

Subscriptions Advised.

A. Linsner's idea was very much the same as that of Mr. Luchs. He said that each member should be expected to subscribe for at least one share of stock of the value of \$100 before any arrangements for a loan were made.

Mr. Goldsborough was doubtful as to where the ownership of the building would be vested and contended that this feature should be carefully gone into in arranging details. He suggested that a board of trustees should be elected for the purpose.

Mr. Milburn suggested a combination of the plans Messrs. Bell and Harper, and this was practically the action determined upon.

At the conclusion of the meeting President Harper read a letter that he had just received from Rear Admiral Baird, D. Evans, secretary of the Board of the Atlantic fleet in Hampton Roads on the evening of District Day at the Jamestown Exposition was not made.

Explanation From Evans.

It confirmed the surmises of the members that the distressing loss of the Minnesota's launch with her midshipmen and seamen was the cause, although this reason did not become apparent until the news of the disaster was received on Wednesday morning, on the return of the chamber's steamer to Washington. The admiral's letter follows:

"My Dear Sir:
"I write to explain to you that I did not have the ships of the Atlantic fleet illuminated last evening, the 11th instant, as I had stated I would, owing to the accident of the early morning of that date in which six young officers of the fleet and five enlisted men were drowned. It had given the orders for the illumination and everything was prepared and it was with regret that I countermanded the order, as it would have given me pleasure to have the illumination so that the Chamber of Commerce of Washington could have seen the order for the illumination. Respectfully, R. D. EVANS."
"Rear Admiral U. S. Navy, Commander-in-Chief United States Atlantic Fleet."

"Mr. Robert N. Harper,
"President the Washington Chamber of Commerce,
"Hampton Roads, Va., June 12, 1907."

McKINLEY TRAINING SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT IS HELD

Assistant Secretary Hays Addresses Graduating Class and Scholarships Are Awarded to Three Students by Dr. Chancellor.

districts by the State, and State agriculture high schools established.

"As a people," he continued, "we do work that produces more than \$5,000,000,000 annually."

Scholarships Awarded.

Dr. Chancellor announced the award of scholarships. A special scholarship given by Columbia University, of New York, was awarded to Satish Shuto, a Japanese, who was dressed in the full costume of his country to receive the award. The George Washington University scholarship, decided by examination, went to George Allen King, and upon the recommendation of the faculty of the school Millard Benjamin Hodgson was awarded the Washington and Lee scholarship.

The diplomas were presented by Mr. Cox.

Special Fourth Year Course.

The following received diplomas in the fourth year course:

Ethel G. Brodie,
Myra Cameron,
Myra E. Nease,
Mary E. Wright,
Malcolm C. Auerbach,
Marshall M. Bryar,
Albert G. Buehler,
John L. Cooper,
Raymond W. Charlton,
Edward B. Cornhill,
George M. Davis,
Octave DeCarre,
Robert D. Duffie,
Robert L. Glass,
Raymond S. Hart,
J. B. Kenna,
George A. King.

College Preparatory Course.

In the college preparatory course diplomas were awarded to the following:

Esther Brock,
Earl Y. Henderson,
Richard W. Hickman,
Elisbeth J. Cunningham,
Annie L. Gibbs,
Mary M. Kook,
Julia M. Page,
Henrietta M. Ray,
Grace A. Schuchard,
Ethelyn Starkweather,
Mary E. Weirick,
Joy H. Marston,
James M. R. Smith,
Alexander G. Hamilton.

Two-Year Course Diplomas.

Two year course diplomas were received by the following:

Rena Fishel,
Helen M. Frye,
Lisette A. Gasch,
Mabel M. Getman,
Florence Gussdorf,
Dorothy Henderson,
Elsie G. Hurdle,
Irene M. Ingalls,
Florence C. Kays,
Eleanor J. Ruppert,
Katherine Selen,
Terese Starkweather,
Lula M. Teyman,
Edna A. Thomas,
Margaret W. Williamson.

The fourth year class officers are: President, Eugene C. Wann; vice president, Grace A. Schneider; secretary, Elsie J. Cunningham; treasurer, J. Bond Smith. The two-year course class officers are: President, Hilary L. Offutt; vice president, Leahy Hefferson; secretary, Edna A. Thomas; treasurer, Louie C. Pimper.

NEW ENGLAND ALARMED AT RAILROAD MERGER, AND CRYING FOR HELP

New Haven's Gobbling of Boston and Maine, With Trackage Rights on Boston and Albany, Changes Down East Views.

New England has discovered the railroad question.

The discovery is the more remarkable because New England for so many years knew that there was no railroad question. In some other sections the announcement that there is a great, pressing, and immediate question will cause about as much of a thrill as the announcement that one C. Columbus, of Spain, and before that of Italy, has discovered America. But New England is fairly vocal with enthusiasm of announcement that it has made the big find.

The President, the Department of Justice, the Interstate Commerce Commission, statements of all grades, governors of States, sundry State legislatures, which have to do with such things, are suddenly being implored to devise a way to save New England from the grasp of Mr. Mellen's octopus. For Mr. Mellen has officially confirmed the announcement made some time ago that he has swallowed the Boston and Maine railroad.

Has Two Roads and a Half.

New England has two railroads and half of another. It has the Boston and Maine, which is almost as much of a tradition as the landing of the Pilgrims; the New York, New Haven and Hartford, and it has half of the Boston and Albany. Now it appears from the authorized statements that the New Haven road, which is dominated by J. Pierpont Morgan, expert in the arts of financial legislation, has absorbed the Boston and Maine and secured "trackage rights" over the Boston and Albany. Which means that New England may either walk or ride on Mr. Mellen's road, as it likes.

Large Body of Water.

What is more, it develops that a body of water about the size of Long Island sound is to be introduced into the capitalization of the now consolidated system. New England will be privileged to pay the interest on this new capitalization, if there is any competition, it will be the competitor of Mr. Mellen's right hand against his left.

It is a shocking thing to say, but the chorus of protest that is going up from the pulpit of Boston sounds like a cross between a rebel yell and the acclamations of a fusion convention when the tide produces order for the illumination. Respectfully, R. D. EVANS."

"Rear Admiral U. S. Navy, Commander-in-Chief United States Atlantic Fleet."

"Mr. Robert N. Harper,
"President the Washington Chamber of Commerce,
"Hampton Roads, Va., June 12, 1907."

The diplomas were presented by Mr. Cox.

BOY SHOT INTO AIR "CENTRAL" ELOPES, BY BARNUM MORTAR BLOCKING SERVICE

Old "Human Cannon Ball" Act Performed Involuntarily.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., June 14.—

Young Henry Remsen was playing hide-and-seek and hid in one of the old spring guns or mortars once owned by P. T. Barnum, the showman.

He was hardly comfortably fixed when he suddenly shot up in the air and landed in an apple tree. He was bruised, but not seriously hurt.

The mortar responsible for Remsen's flight was one which Barnum used in his old "human-cannon ball" act.

George L. Britton obtained the mortar years ago, and has used it as an ornament on his lawn. The boys in the neighborhood have used it for years as a playing, but none of them touched the powerful spring hidden away in it until young Remsen slid in.

FIRST SLAIN IN CIVIL WAR; MONUMENT IS PROPOSED

RALEIGH, N. C., June 14.—A movement has been started by the Henry L. Wyatt Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, at Selma, N. C., for a monument to Private Henry L. Wyatt, of Edgecombe county, N. C., the first to fall in the civil war. He was killed at the battle of Vicksburg. His name contributed the first \$5 at the Selma monument of the chapter. The chapter calls upon all chapters and camps in the State to aid.

Globes of various sizes, the largest one inclosing a light of 150,000 candle power, were suspended on ropes. The test was begun with a lamp of between 2,500 and 5,000 candle power. The next was of from 10,000 to 15,000 candle power. Some of the witnesses 100 yards away from the lamp, were able to read the light was turned on. It fairly dazzled the eyes of spectators, and they were compelled to turn away.

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This Evening's Concert AT LINCOLN PARK

7:30 P. M.

U. S. ENGINEER BAND

Julius Kamper, Bandmaster

PROGRAM.

March....."Santini".....Daniels
Overture....."William Tell".....Rossini
Piccolo solo....."The Skylark Polka".....Core
By Musician Leven.
Selection....."Trovatore".....Verdi
Serenade, for flute and alto.....Strauss
Waltz....."Mile, Modiste".....Herbert
March....."San Antonio".....Lampe
"The Star-Spangled Banner."